UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SOA/SER.G/32
25 March 1953

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATION BULLETIN NO. 32

Prepared and Issued by the Division of Social Welfare
Department of Social Affairs

This Bulletin is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. The information items contained in the Bulletin have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

53-09692

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
A.	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	5
I.	United Nations	5
	Economic and Social Council	5
	Co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Organizations	5
	Report on Slavery	5
	Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations	6
	Programme of Concerted Action in the Social Field	6
	Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration	8
	Handbook of International Measures for Protection of Migrants and General Conditions to be Observed in Their Settlement	9
	Population Commission	9
	Statistical Commission	11
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	11
	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	13
II.	Specialized Agencies	14
	International Labour Organisation	14
	Food and Agriculture Organization	14
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	14
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	15
	World Health Organization	15
III.	Intergovernmental Organizations	16
	Caribbean Commission	16
	Council of Europe	17
	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	19
IV.	Non-Governmental Organizations	22
	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	22
	International Catholic Migration Commission	22
	International Rescue Committee for Aid to Refugees	23
	International Social Service	23
	National Catholic Rural Life Conference of the United States	23

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

Page

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations (continued)

Organization for Rehabilitation through Training 23
World Council of Churches 24
World Lutheran Union 24
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association . . . 24
World's Young Women's Christian Association 24

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS 25

Argentina. 25
Australia. 26
Austria. 31
Belgian Congo. 32
Belgium 32
Bolivia. 32
Brazil 33
Canada 35
Chile. 36
Colombia 37
Costa Rica 37
Czechoslovakia 38
Denmark. 38
Egypt. 38
Eire 38
Finland. 38
France 39
Germany. 41
Greece 43
Hungary. 43
India. 43
Iraq 43
Israel 44
Italy. 46
Jamaica 46
Japan. 46
Jordan 47
Kenya. 47
Madagascar 47
Mexico 47
Netherlands. 48
New Zealand. 49
Northern Rhodesia. 49

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

Page

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS (continued)

Norway 50
Paraguay 50
Poland 50
Portuguese Guinea 50
Reunion 50
Rumania. 51
Southern Rhodesia. 51
Spain. 51
Sweden 52
Switzerland. 52
Syria. 53
Trieste. 53
Trinidad 53
Turkey 53
Union of South Africa. 54
United Kingdom 55
United States 55
Venezuela 57
Yugoslavia 57

A. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. United Nations

Economic and Social Council

Co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Organizations

32-1 In a list of inter-governmental organizations active in the economic and social fields, compiled for the information of the Economic and Social Council at its Fifteenth Session, the Secretariat describes the working arrangements at the Secretariat level which exist between the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It refers, inter alia, to the agreement concluded in November 1951 with the International Labour Office under which the ILO has rendered to the Council of Europe considerable expert assistance on such questions as social security, migration, full employment, etc. The report also includes a statement regarding the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and its activities in the field of migration, (Document E/2361/Add.1)

Report on Slavery

32-2 In his report to the Fifteenth Session of the Economic and Social Council on Slavery, the Slave Trade, and other Forms of Servitude, the Secretary-General has submitted suggestions as to further action which the United Nations and specialized agencies could appropriately take in this field. In connexion with assistance under the Advisory Social Welfare Programme, reference is made to requests for assistance made by governments with a view to reducing or eliminating conditions conducive to such practices; it is indicated that this assistance may include help in such subjects as treatment of migrants or aliens. (United Nations Document E/2357)

Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations

32-3 The Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its Fifteenth Session (March-April 1953) the Report (United Nations Document E/2364), of the Committee of Experts on the Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations, which met at Geneva from 18 to 28 August 1952. The report contained two instruments:
(i) Draft Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance;
(ii) Draft of a Model Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders. The Secretary-General noted that these two instruments constitute an important contribution to the solution of the difficult social problem of assistance to members of families abandoned by their breadwinners who live in another country and expressed his general agreement with the conclusions reached by the Committee. He also suggested that the Council may wish to consider recommending to the General Assembly the approval of the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance as an instrument open for general accession, and the submission to States of the Draft Con ention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders as a model for bilateral treaties or uniform legislation to be enacted by individual States. The Council decided to consider the Report at its Seventeenth Session. (United Nations Documents E/2364 and E/AC.39/1)

Programme of Concerted Practical Action in the Social Field

32-4 The Secretary-General has submitted to the Social Commission for consideration at its Ninth Session (May 1953) a report on the Programme of Concerted Practical Action in the Social Field of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, prepared in co-operation with the interested speciliized agencies. As regards migration, the report indicates that the concerted international programme in this field is directed towards the following basic purposes: (i) promoting such migratory movements as are necessary for the social (including demographic) and economic development of the emigration and immigration countries, and for assuring adequate standards of living, both to the migrants and the local populations of countries of resettlement; (ii) establishing standards of treatment for immigrants, in order to protect their legitimate interests;

(iii) promoting social and cultural integration and adjustment of immigrants to the national life of the countries of their settlement. The general subjects covered are: assistance in framing migration policies (including research on migration in relation to population and social and economic factors; provision of information); organization of migratory movements; protection of migrants in their capacity as workers; protection of migrants in their capacity as aliens; assistance to families of migrants; social and cultural integration of immigrants.

After the analysis of the existing programme, the report indicates that present international activities in the field of migration are inadequate to deal with the magnitude of the migration problem. It points out that if international assistance in the organization of migratory movements is to be extended, governments must undertake long-term planning and financing of migration to enable the international organizations to discharge fully their responsibilities for those aspects of migration coming within their respective competence. It indicates that the international programme has, to date, not included the migration problems of Far Eastern countries and suggests that the international organizations can contribute to the amplification of technical assistance to governments of the region in the fields of manpower organization, such as empoloyment information and vocational training, so as to facilitate, whenever necessary, transfers of labour for development purposes within the confines of the countries of the region. There also is indicated the need for providing technical assistance in framing migration policies to governments which have not received such assistance and such assistance must be developed to include appropriate national machinery for the co-ordination of information programmes and training of national officials responsible for their implementation.

Special consideration of the serious plight of migrants belonging to the professional categories is required and the report proposes, among others, the development of special opportunities for immigration, admission to employment or to professions, as well as special facilities for the retraining of migrants in the professional categories in order to

adjust their qualifications to the particular requirements of the countries concerned. In view of the fact that many countries cannot apply existing international standards for the protection of migrant workers owing to lack or inadequacy of the necessary machinery, the provision of technical assistance to governments of immigration countries in the establishment, or appropriate means for the collection and transmission of information on living and working conditions to prospective migrants, is suggested; also assistance is needed in connexion with various migration operations affecting the protection of migrant workers, such as preselection, selection, reception and placement. The simultaneous consideration of all the important aspects of migration resulting in the improvement of the situation of migrants and increased chances of success of migratory movements also is suggested. (United Nations Document E/CN.5/291 and Addenda)

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration

32-5 The Fourth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration, which is held under the auspices of the United Nations and International Labour Office, will meet at the European Headquarters of the United Nations, Geneva, from 11 to 17 August 1953. The provisional agenda includes the following items: (i) Information to be Given to Prospective Migrants before Departure from the Country of Origin; (ii) Integration of Migrants into the Life of Countries of Resettlement; (iii) Simplification of Immigration Formalities and Reduction of Costs to Migrants; (iv) Laws and Practices Concerning the Admissibility of Migrants; (v) Problems of Migrants in Professional Categories; (vi) Development of Uniform Standards for Migrants in Relation to Levels and Kinds of Maintenance, Embarkation Centres, Shipboard Conditions, Reception, Care, etc.; (vii) Need for the Establishment of Comprehensive and Permanent Provisions for Refugees; (viii) Problems of Non-European Migrants.

Handbook of International Measures for Protection of Migrants and General Conditions to be Observed in their Settlement

32-6 This Handbook, which was published in February 1953, contains the texts of existing international instruments relating to the protection of migrants and general conditions to be observed in their settlement. Included are resolutions, conventions, recommendations, agreements, or arrangements and principles adopted at various times by the United Nations, International Labour Office, World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, League of Nations, Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, as well as some adopted by the various Conferences of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration. It serves as a tool for the development of multilateral and bilateral agreements and other undertakings having as their objective the organization of migratory movements and the protection of migrants as workers and aliens. It is also a guide for international and national officials and experts dealing with migration matters or providing technical assistance, as well as to voluntary agencies concerned with all aspects of migration problems. (United Nations Publication ST/SOA/15, Sales Number 1953.IV.5)

Population Commission

32-7 The Population Commission, at its Seventh Session (January 1953) reviewed the international programme of studies on the demographic aspects of migration, considering the value of the results as an aid to national governments and international bodies in the formulation of co-ordinated migration policies and the planning of related action programmes in the social and economic fields. It indicated that the following reports, whi which will be completed in 1953, will be of considerable value in providing materials for the study of international migration as a factor in demographic, economic and social development, and in assisting national and international bodies in formulating effective migration policies: (i) revised study, "Elements of Immigration Policy", prepared jointly by the United Nations and interested specialized agencies; (ii) sex

and age of international migrants: statistics for 1918-1947; (iii) economic characteristics of international migrants: statistics for selected countries, 1918-1950; (iv) methodological problems in statistics on economic characteristics of international migrants; (v) analytical bibliography of sources of migration statistics.

The Population Commission was mindful of the need for orienting the programme of work on migration in such a way as to produce results of the greatest practical value with limited resources, and gave particular attention to the place of its programme in a co-ordinated international effort. It also recommended that the Secretary-General, in continuing co-operation with the International Labour Office, prepare a summary of current migratory movements in various parts of the world, based on available statistics of the volume of such movements and the characteristics of the people involved. The Commission expressed the view that internal as well as international migration is an important factor in the demographic, economic and social development of many countries, and that the study of demographic aspects of migratory movements within countries deserves more attention than it has received.

The Commission adopted the "Recommendations for the Improvement of Migration Statistics" presented by the Secreaary-General and noting that the matter was before the Statistical Commission at its Seventh Session (February 1953), it suggested that definitive action on the Recommendations could be taken at the latter's session and that it should not be necessary to refer back to the Population Commission modifications which may be adopted by the Statistical Commission. It noted that the existence of a definitive set of international standards recommended to governments will be instrumental in bringing about improvements in the quality and comparability of international migration statistics. (United Nations Document E/2359; E/CN.9/1[illegible]0)

See also: 32-8.

Statistical Commission

32-8 The Statistical Commission, at its Seventh Session (February 1953) adopted the "Recommendations for the Improvement of Migration Statistics" which had been referred to it by the Population Commission. Included are recommendations on methods of collection of migration statistics; that statistics be obtained on all arrivals and on all departures of civilian travellers crossing international frontiers, classified in such a way as to show which are migrants; and recommended detailed statistics to be collected. (United Nations Documents E/2365; E/CN.3/163)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

32-9 The Government of Norway has deposited its ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; it thus becomes the second nation to ratify, Denmark being the first. The Convention which needs a total of six ratifications or accessions to come into force, establishes minimum rights for refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including rights concerning wage-earning employment, education, public relief and religion; it also establishes a procedure for issuance of travel documents to refugees. (United Nations Press Release L/269, 23 March 1953)

32-10 The Austrian Government has informed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that it will make available 50,000 Austrian shillings for the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. This contribution will be added to the $30,000 that the fund has allocated for material assistance to refugees in Austrian territory. Since the present relief programme covers only a fraction of the needs, the United Nations Association in Austria has taken the initiative in organizing an appeal with the support of the High Commissioner. The funds will be used for relief and welfare purposes and administered through voluntary agencies in close co-operation with the representatives of the High Commissioner. (The Times, London, 29 December 1952)

32-11 The United Nations High Commissioner has released information regarding his proposals for international action to help refugees in Berlin and Western Germany. In Berlin, large international and national voluntary agencies would provide emergency housing near the employment centres; reception centres and vocational training and settlement schemes would also be organized and the distribution of supplies would be supervised. Plans were also formulated in connexion with the programme of integration of refugees into the German economy; this would take the form of an extension of the building programmes of the voluntary organizations for which a grant from the Ford Foundation has been made. It is planned to give the existing camp population and new arrivals a chance to settle in new estates created for this purpose. The German authorities have agreed to contribute twice the value of foreign aid and to raise a sum equal to their contribution from German banks in the form of mortgages. The total contributions for the housing projects from the Ford Foundation will be $306,285, to be matched by $1,065,140 from German sources. (United Nations Press Release REF/28)

32-12 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has announced that four countries have responded to his recent appeal for housing to relieve the shortages resulting from the influx of refugees in Germany. (i) The Government of Norway has decided to request the parliament to make 1,000,000 Kroner (approximately $140,000) available for the purchase of Norwegian prefabricated houses and a Norwegian welfare agency plans to appeal for clothing and blankets for the refugees and funds for immediate relief are also being made available; (ii) the Swedish Government has proposed a donation of prefabricated houses valued at $193,050 to support the plan; (iii) The United States Government will grant $300,000 to assist in the reception and distribution of the refugees and the Office of the United States Escapee Program at Frankfurt, which will administer the allocation, will maintain liaison with the High Commissioner; (iv) Switzerland also has offered a number of prefabricated housing units. (United Nations Press Releases REF/27 and REF/29)

See also: 32-24.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

32-13 The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has indicated that the United Nations, in agreement with the Arab Governments, has arranged for $100,000,000 to be spent on projects in the Middle East for the benefit of Arab refugees. Early in the summer of 1953 the construction of an irrigation plan to utilize the waters of Jordan's Yarmuk River to provide farms for 20,000 families in the Jordan Valley, would begin. It is the first large-scale project undertaken by the Agency, which will contribute about $60,000,000. In view of the fact that Syria, Egypt and Jordan wish to become members of the Advisory Commission of the Agency, it was considered that the Arab States were assuming a more active role in planning for the settlement of the refugee question. (New York Times, 5 March 1953)

II. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation

See items: 32-1; 32-5; 32-6; 32-7; 32-14; 32-56;

Food and Agriculture Organization

32-14 During its Sixteenth Session, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization underlined its belief in the important contribution FAO can make, within its resources, and in association with interested governments, in the selection and preparation of sites, the establishment of suitable settlers and in the development of settlements during the early years of their existence. It was observed however that the only way in which FAO will be in a position to offer substantial help of this kind is in response to definite requests by Member Governments made within the expanded programme of Technical Assistance, considering that land settlement generally is to be encouraged in view of the increase of food production. The Council recommended that those Member Governments participating in activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and/or the International Labour Office concerned with the settlement of migrants on the land should give full consideration to the possibilities which the expanded programme of Technical Assistance offers in this connexion. The Council was informed regarding the continuing activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and tbe International Labour Office in the field of migration, with special reference to the settlement of migrants in agriculture. (Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 17-28 November 1952)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

See item: 32-22.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

See item: 32-6; 32-19.

World Health Organization

See item: 32-6.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Commission

32-15 The Fifth West Indian Conference was held in Jamaica, from 24 November to 3 December 1952; it approved and forwarded the following recommendations relating to migration to the Caribbean Commission, for its action: (i) in connexion with population and migration, that each territorial government be invited to report in specific terms to the Secretariat on its capacity to absorb immigrants in order to enable the Commission to link together the twin questions of the over-population of certain territories and the underpopulation of others; this information would form the basis for a decision as to whether the Commission should convene a technical conference on the problems created by the disequilibrium between population and resources and how they may be dealt with in the area as a whole; (ii) in connexion with labour in relation to industrialization, the Caribbean Commission was asked to examine the legislation and other conditions which impede the free movement of labour within the area and to recommend such measures as may be necessary to facilitate the free movement of such labour; and that the Commission discuss with the metropolitan Governments, or, where more appropriate, with the Governments of the area which it serves, the means whereby it may be ensured that workers employed in a foreign territory, whether seasonally or otherwise, receive equal treatment with the workers in and belong to the said territory.

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission took place in Jamaica during and after the Fifth West Indian Conference (29 November and 2 to 8 December 1952); it took the following action with respect to the above-mentioned two recommendations of the Conference: (i) as regards population and migration, the question was referred to the Commission's Committee on Economics and Statistics for advice; (ii) as regards the question of equality of treatment, the problem was referred to the Commission's Committee on Education and Sociology. (Document SG/IGO/5; Monthly Information Bulletin, Caribbean Commission, January 1953)

32-16 The Fifth Meeting of the Caribbean Research Council, an auxiliary body of the Caribbean Commission, was held in Trinidad from 2 to 6 March 1953. The Council concurred in the recommendation of the West Indian Conference that the Commission call a technical conference on the population problems of the area, and proposed the following theme: "The Demographic Problems of the Caribbean Area and the Possibilities for Employment, including the Movement of Workers within the Caribbean Area". It was suggested that the conference be held during 1955. (Caribbean Commission Press Release No. 7/53)

Council of Europe

32-17 During the Second Part of its Fourth Session (15-30 September 1952), the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted the following recommendations concerning migration:

Recommendation 34

The Assembly

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

(i) Invite the Governments of Member States which are not yet parties to the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (now Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) to accede to that Organization as soon as possible;

(ii) Propose that the Governments of the Member States of the Council of Europe which are members of the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe should take suitable steps to bring about an extension of the mandate of the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for a minimum period of four to five years;

(iii) Suggest to the Governments of Member States that they extend the scope of this Intergovernmental Committee, while avoiding any duplication with the work of the competent international organizations, particularly International Labour Office and increase the financial

resources of the Committee to enable it to intensify the present rate of emigration and immigration and to carry out special settlement projects at the request of the Governments concerned and in close co-operation with all the competent international organizations;

(iv) Support all action taken in the technical and economic field which furthers the economic assimilation of emigrants from Western Europe;

(v) Consult together, within the framework of the Council of Europe, in order to reach agreement on a common policy in the field of migration, with particular respect to co-ordinating their activities and decisions in regard to the financial and material resources to be assigned to the Intergovernmental Committee and the implementation of the special settlement projects (scope and choice of beneficiary countries) which might be proposed or contemplated by this Intergovernmental Committee;

(vi) Suggest to the Governments of Member States that they invite the Intergovernmental Committee to submit detailed reports of its work to the Consultative Assembly to enable it to keep in touch with the whole range of the Committee's activities.

Recommendation 35

The Assembly

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers should:

(a) invite Member States and the competent international organizations to grant priority, as far as is possible, to any investment project likely to encourage the integration into the economic system of refugees and of surplus elements of the population;

(b) contemplate the establishment as soon as possible within the framework of the Council of Europe, of a special fund designed to finance specific limited projects for the assimilation of refugees and "surplus" population and to assist the most needy of the refugees and unemployed. These projects shall be prepared by

the Committee on Population and Refugees, in close co-operation with qualified experts and the international organizations concerned with the question and shall later be submitted to the Committee of Ministers, through the Special Liaison Committee.

Recommendation 40

The Assembly

Recommends to the Committee of Ministers:

(a) that there should be created a European Cultural Fund for Exiles to be used and administered in accordance with the aims and policies set forth in the appended Schedule;

(b) that if any Member wishes to abstain from participating in it, the possibility should be envisaged of setting up the Fund as a result of a partial agreement.

(Texts adopted at the Fourth Session (15-30 September 1952) of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe)

See also: 32-1.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

32-18 The Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will convene on 16 April 1953 at Geneva. The agenda includes (i) a report by the Director covering the period from 1 October 1952 to 28 February 1953; (ii) technical services and international financing; (iii) refugees of European origin resident outside Europe; (iv) preliminary draft constitution submitted by the Director. (ICEM Document MC/1, 29 January 1953)

32-19 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration intends to develop, as one of its technical services, a programme of language instruction for potential migrants; this training will be part of the curriculum of any vocational training scheme sponsored by the Committee. The initial step is the inauguration in Greece of courses in Portuguese and English. These languages were chosen because the two

most important schemes operating from Greece under the auspices of the Committee provide for the movement of urban workers to Brazil and farmworkers to Australia. It is hoped that later in 1953 a joint project with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will be instituted and that the training method used will be supervised by UNESCO-recruited experts. (UNESCO Document 31 EX 22; News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)

32-20 Argentina has joined the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, bringing ICEM membership to twenty-two nations; the other South American countries represented are Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela. In a special preamble to the membership agreement, the Argentine Government indicated that it had joined ICEM because it wished to develop and increase its contribution to the solution of the serious problems confronting Europe and the whole world, resulting from the excess population existing in certain countries and because it considered that ICEM had been created for the humanitarian purpose of assisting the movement of persons who cannot emigrate because they do not possess the necessary means. The agreement provides for the transport to Argentina of up to 50,000 European migrants during 1953; priority is to be given to families of wage-earners already settled there and to agricultural families who will be settled permanently in rural areas. (ICEM Press Release No. 7, 6 February 1953; El Sole, Milan, 4 February 1953)

32-21 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has sent a mission to Argentina to facilitate the establishment and implementation of the new immigration plans. The new office will be the fourth Committee mission in South America (ICEM Press Release, No. 8, 20 February 1953)

32-22 The diplomatic adviser of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced that the Committee is working out a plan for agricultural colonization with Australia, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

would collaborate. He added that under present arrangements the Committee will transport 120,000 migrants overseas in 1953; this figure was considered inadequate since Europe's emigration countries, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, Greece and Austria, have a surplus population of 3,500,000. The Committee also is working on a plan with the Argentine Government to enable migrants already settled there to be joined by their families. (New York Times, 12 March 1953)

See also: 32-1; 32-6; 32-14; 32-17; 32-24; 32-41; 32-42; 32-43; 32-49; 32-58; 32-62.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

32-23 The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has adopted a budget of $1,930,000 to carry out its programme during 1953. The Vice-President of the Society reported that it had assisted 3,503 refugees to immigrate from Europe in 1952 and was helping 25,000 other refugees in Europe. (New York Times, 16 March 1953)

International Catholic Migration Commission

32-24 During a meeting held at Geneva in March 1953, the Council of the International Catholic Migration Commission elaborated projects to extend the Commission's activities in Latin America, Canada and France, and to intensify the operations of the Catholic Migrant Loan Fund aiming to finance the migration of families travelling overseas as a unit; the study of land settlement projects was also given considerable importance. During the first few months of its activities, the Commission has succeeded in reuniting several hundred seperated dependents with their family heads who are already established overseas. This social action programme is to be extended to increasing numbers of refugee families and nationals of several European countries. The Council drew special attention to the plight of new refugees entering Berlin; an appeal is being made to the end that governments and all Catholic organizations concerned, collaborate in finding and adopting measures which would tend to alleviate the suffering and the far-reaching social and economic effects of this added influx which aggravates the existing serious refugee problem. At the concluding session of the Council, the Deputy Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, presented statements outlining the future plans of their organizations and laying the basis for close collaboration with the International Catholic Migration Commission. (International Catholic Migration Commission, Press Communication 4, 9 March 1953)

See also: 32-48.

International Rescue Committee for Aid to Refugees

32-25 The International Rescue Committee for Aid to Refugees has given $250,000 to the Mayor of West Berlin for use in assisting refugees. The Committee hopes to raise $1,000,000 for the relief of those currently seeking asylum in West Berlin. (New York Times, 8 March 1953)

International Social Service

See item: 32-84.

National Catholic Rural Life Conference of the United States

32-26 A code of social action for the Roman Catholic Church in South America was approved on 17 January 1953, during the final business session of the first Latin American Congress on Rural Life Problems (Manizales, Colombia) which was sponsored by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference of the United States. In a section of the code relating to migration, the Congress declared that "there should not exist unjust barriers in the world to prevent men from migrating in order to protect their rights to life, liberty and economic betterment". In addition, United States and Canadian bishops introduced a resolution calling for a major effort by the Catholic Church toward settlement of refugees from Eastern Europe in South America. (New York Times, 18 January 1953; Het Handelsbad, Antwerp, Netherlands, 2 February 1953)

Organization for Rehabilitation through Training

32-27 The board of directors of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training announced at its annual meeting that it had instructed its centres in Germany, Austria and Italy to be prepared to receive additional numbers of Jews who would be applying for aid. The President of the American ORT Federation said refugees were already being aided by ORT in Vienna and Berlin. (New York Times, 9 February 1953)

World Council of Churches

See item: 32-42.

World Lutheran Union

See item: 32-54.

World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association

See item: 32-42.

World's Young Women's Christian Association

See item: 32-42.

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENT

ARGENTINA

32-28 Since the end of the war, about half a million European emigrants have arrived in Argentina; Italians and Spaniards constituted the largest groups. It is premature to determine whether all of them have successfully adjusted to their new environment. Housing difficulties constitute the main reason for the dissatisfaction among the immigrants; in order to have convenient housing, they must spend half or more of their income for rent. Previously a skilled worker could expect to acquire his own house in about 10 years; now construction costs are so high that a house is available only to well-paid technicians or persons who possessed some capital at the time of settlement. In view of the rate of exchange of the Argentine peso it is difficult to transmit funds to help the families which have remained in the home country. There is little unemployment in Argentina and everyone willing to work can always find a job. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, 28 December 1952).

See also: 32-20; 32-21; 32-22.

AUSTRALIA

32-29 The Minister for Immigration has appealed to the United States to assist in settling migrants in countries outside America. He indicated that Australia could take larger numbers of migrants but had insufficient capital resources to absorb them at present; American assistance would be necessary if the Australian intake was to be enlarged. While in 1952 Australia absorbed 127,000 migrants from all sources against a target figure of 156,000, the Government was limiting the intake in 1953 to 80,000 to ensure that the migration scheme would not get out of balance. While many thousands of non-Britons wished to enter the country the Minister indicated that Australia was limiting them to ensure that they were the right types to assist the economy of the country and its development programmes. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester England, 22 January 1953)

32-30 During the annual Australian Citizenship Convention representatives of churches, Government departments, industry, sports and organizations active in assimilation of migrants into Australian life, prepared recommendations for future Government policy. One of the most controversial issues dealt with was recognition of the professional qualifications of foreign migrants. The Convention decided that efforts should be continued to obtain more satisfactory conditions for migrant doctors and dentists whose qualifications were apparently satisfactory to meet Australian requirements, providing applicants showed they realized the necessity of complying with State legislation. It was also agreed that Federal and State Governments, in collaboration with professional organizations, should consider granting employment to migrants during a probationary professional period, or alternatively, provide financial assistance while the migrants undertook the university study necessary to bring their qualifications up to local requirements. (Australian News Summary, New York, 23 January 1953)

32-31 The year 1952 ended the first period of large-scale Australian immigration. Recent economic difficulties have caused temporary unemployment and public opinion forced the Government, at the beginning of 1952, to reduce the immigration quota from 200,000 to 160,000 although in 1951, the immigration was about 132,000. The quota was subsequently reduced to 80,000 with preference being given to families whose supporters are skilled industrial or agricultural workers. Half of the quota is reserved for emigrants from the United Kingdom and the other half to emigrants from European countries, particularly those from Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. Since about 20,000 persons return to their country of emigration every year, it is estimated that in 1953 net immigration will account for 60,000 persons. The Government intends to continue its active immigration policy immediately after the present difficult period ends; however, it is not certain whether later on it will be possible to find in Europe the hundreds of thousands of persons wishing to emigrate. (Tages-Anzeiger gur Stadt und Kanton Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 14 January 1953)

32-32 In spite of temporary economic difficulties caused by unemployment, the Australian Government is continuing its efforts to attract immigrants to the country. A study is being made in many countries of western Europe to determine the best suited emigrants for Australia. Preference is given to emigrants from the United Kingdom but also Dutch, German and Scandinavian migrants are well received in Australia. Immigrants from south-eastern Europe are less welcome because they are considered as having greater difficulties in adjusting to local conditions and because they lack a knowledge of English. The same difficulties exist for Italians, who, however, have the advantage of being hard workers even in warm climates. Immigrants to Australia have the opportunity of choosing work in urban or rural areas; in the latter, as well as in small townships, they earn less but living costs are less and housing facilities are better. (Basler Arbeiter-Zeitung, Basel, Switzerland, 7 February 1953)

32-33 During the annual Australian Citizenship Convention, the Minister for Immigration announced modifications in the migration plan for 1953. These include abolition, for the time being, of the Government system of nominating British migrants and a reduction in the quota of landing permits to relatives of migrants from foreign countries. The Minister said that in addition, there would be less emphasis on the British assisted-passage scheme, as there seemed an assured high level of British migration from migrants paying full-fares. The entry of assisted-passage migrants from foreign countries with which migration agreements existed, was being reduced with the consent of the countries concerned. The intake of migrants in 1953 would be about 80,000, of whom half would be British. The Minister added that absorption of migrants brought with it economic problems of capital development; in this respect, there was a growing belief in Europe and the United States that countries taking large numbers of migrants should receive financial help. He expressed the hope that in the near future United States aid would be made available to finance not only the transport of migrants to Australia, but also their settlement. (Australian News Summary, New York, 21 January 1953; New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 22 January 1953)

32-34 The Australian High Commissioner in London has stated that Australia does not intend to end the British migration scheme. He added that assisted-passages would still be provided and it was expected that in 1953 no fewer than 20,000 British people out of the 40,000 expected would be given the £10 assisted-passages to Australia. In commenting on reports that the end of the scheme had been announced by the Australian Minister for Immigration, the High Commissioner stated that the Minister merely announced the end of the Commonwealth hostels scheme. The High Commissioner explained that, in fact, the hostels scheme had been in virtual suspension for the past six months and it is not intended that any further British migrants should be asked to accept hostel accommodations. Of the 350,000 British migrants who have settled in Australia since the end of the war, only some 10,000 are now living in hostels and these are progressively being found other suitable

accommodations. He added that it would never be the policy of Australian Government to suspend assisted British migration while continuing to admit other European migrants. (The Times, London, 22 January 1953)

32-35 Recently, the situation of Italian immigrants in Sydney and English immigrants in Melbourne and Adelaide has demonstrated the difficulties encountered by many migrants in Australia. In the case of Italians, the reason was that the unskilled workers, who constitute the majority of the migrants, could not find employment. The English migrants complained that their accommodations were not satisfactory, that food was bad and the cost too high. There are also other factors to indicate that the immigration policy was not as successful as had been expected; consequently, in the first nine months of 1952, 22,000 persons returned to Europe from Australia. On the other hand those immigrants who work well and are willing to work have good prospects of succeeding. Recently, a German newspaper in Perth sent inquiries to a number of displaced persons who immigrated during the last three years; the answers received were striking. At least half of the immigrants have earned enough money to enable them to purchase homes (the average price of a house is about £4,000); in addition, the majority of the immigrants have bought, on long term payments, furniture, refrigerators, etc. It is felt that for the future better results will be obtained if the selection procedures for migrants is improved and more appropriate and new employment possibilities are created and the shortage of houses is relieved. (Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland, 6 January 1953)

32-36 Under the Australian migration scheme as it will be carried out in the future, it will not be necessary for British migrants to live in hostels after arrival. Of the 80,000 immigrants expected in 1953, half will be British; of these 40,000, at least half are expected to make their own arrangements. The remaining 20,000 will travel under the £10 assisted-passage scheme and will be accommodated in private homes, boarding houses and similar accommodations. Of the non-British migrants, some will live with their sponsors and others will migrate

for special projects and will be housed accordingly. The hostels will be dropped as far as British migrants are concerned; non-British migrants will still be housed in them if necessary. The only thing which the Government is now dropping is the previous scheme under which migrants who had the necessary qualifications but could not find a personal sponsor to guarantee them accommodations, could be sponsored by the Government and housed in hostels until other accommodations could be found for them. These have been only a proportion of the total of British migrants; the bulk of British migrants were those nominated personally by relatives or friends or groups whose nomination was submitted through States for specific works projects. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 22 January 1953)

32-37 The Australian House of Representatives has been informed that the provision of kitchenettes at a South Australian hostel for British immigrants had been successful and that by March 1953 all community kitchens would be closed. It was indicated that the change in the attitude of the migrants was astonishing and this experiment should be adopted, wherever practical, throughout Australia. During the debate the Immigration Minister said that there had been no difficulty in placing British and Dutch immigrants in employment. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 20 February 1953)

32-38 An "All-Nations Club" has been established in Sydney, with a view to promoting good will and understanding toward new settlers of all nationalities. The Club has attracted public support and there has been a good response to an appeal for funds. The Federal Immigration Department bulletin stated that in addition to assisting, by social and cultural activities, the assimilation of new settlers into the Australian community, the Club will also seek to promote and foster international understanding, good will and co-operation by welcoming and entertaining overseas visitors. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/8, 25 February 1953)

32-39 According to an economist of an Australian iron and steel production organization, recent immigrants to Australia have completely changed the labour picture in Australian heavy industry. Migrants now make up to 23 per cent of the work force at the Port Kembla steel works, and more than 17 per cent at Newcastle. This influx of labour has enabled the iron and steel industry to return to normal capacity production for the first time in many years. (Australian News Summary, New York, 26 January 1953)

See also: 32-19; 32-20; 32-58; 32-59; 32-60; 32-67; 32-74; 32-84.

AUSTRIA

See items: 32-10; 32-22; 32-27; 32-42; 32-78.

BELGIAN CONGO

32-40 A Conference of Delegates from Kenya, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese Guinea and the Belgian Congo, held at Bukavu, unanimously supported the need for more European immigration to develop Central Africa. The Conference also protested against interference in African affairs by states which were themselves under-developed; declared its hostility to all discrimination among men, based on race; and affirmed the need to promote the cultural, economic, social and, finally, political progress of Africans according to the full limit of their capabilities. The delegates set up a permanent organization, to be known as the "Central African Congress", open to countries not represented at the Conference but which supported its principles. The Congress will meet annually. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 10 January 1953)

BELGIUM

See item: 32-47.

BOLIVIA

See item: 32-58.

BRAZIL

32-41 From April to December 1952, 766 families (including 5,813 persons) from agricultural areas left Italy for Brazil; 500 other persons joined the heads of the family who were already working for the Italo-Brazilian Colonization Company. The cost of travel was paid by the Brazilian Government for the head of family in accordance with the agreement with Italy, and by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for the family members. On the 8,426 family members who have requested transportation, 1,390 have already left Italy. It is foreseen that the number of departures will increase in the near future. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 January 1953; Il Sole, Milan, 19 January 1953)

32-42 In accordance with the provisions of an agreement recently entered into, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has requested the Refugee Service of the World Council of Churches to preselect candidates for a pilot colonization project at Papucaya, State of Rio de Janeiro. The project provides for the establishment of refugee immigrants, after one year of training, as settlers purchasing their holdings on the government-owned Papucaya Fazenda. Technical and financial assistance is granted to the immigrants who will produce mainly vegetables, poultry and rice for the Rio market. Preselection took place in Trieste, Germany and Austria. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration gave technical assistance in pre-documentation particularly on the medical side, and arranged for presentation of candidates to the Brazilian selection mission; thirty-one families, totalling 122 persons, were selected. The World Council of Churches arranged with the World's YM/YWCA Emergency Services programme for instruction of the migrants in the Portuguese language and for its continuance on board ship and as far as possible in Brazil, one of the migrants being trained as language teacher for the group. The group was scheduled to arrive at Rio de Janeiro early in March 1953 and to proceed directly to Papucaya where houses and ploughed land await them. (Memorandum submitted by

the World Council of Churches, Department of Inter-Church and Service to Refugees, Geneva, 21 January 1953, ICEM Press Release No. 9, 21 February 1953)

32-43 Sixty Japanese immigrants, the first of 5,000 expected under the terms of a long-range plan of the Brazilian Government, have arrived; they will be employed on jute plantations in the States of Amazonas and Para. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-44 All the world organizations and governments interested in refugee problems have received a memorandum from Jan A. Bata, a successful shoe manufacturer who is himself a refugee. It contains a plan for dealing with refugees not as objects of charity but as partners in an enterprise which envisages their settlement on a common basis. The plan includes detailed calculations and budgets on the cost of settlement and subsistence, the need for capital and the returns to be expected after a certain period. It estimates the cost of settlement of one refugee at $5,000, the necessary money to be obtained from the banks; a part of the capital could be employed through "migration banks" which could finance settlement in the same way as other banks finance commerce, industry, navigation, housing, agriculture, etc. The proposals are based on Mr. Bata's experience with 60,000 settlers whom he has established in Brazil during the last 10 years. (Die Tat, Zurich, Switzerland, 29 December 1952)

See also: 32-19; 32-20; 32-22.

CANADA

32-45 The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, at its last annual meeting, asked for an "aggressive immigration policy" which would increase the population of Canada to at least 30 million by 1975. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952)

32-46 In 1953, 35,000 Germans may immigrate to Canada. In spite of the fact that some of the German immigrants already established in Canada have not seen their hopes realized and that during the winter months there has been unemployment, there are still 100,000 applications from prospective German emigrants pending. Canadian visas will be given only to the extent that registered offers for employment are available. Canada still needs farm workers, forest workers, domestic servants, hospital personnel and other skilled workers. Professional workers and especially doctors and lawyers have very few opportunities for employment. (Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 27 January 1953)

32-47 The authorities have decided to facilitate the immigration of those flood victims from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Belgium wishing to settle in Canada. In particular, the Canadian Government has declared its willingness to advance funds to Dutch migrants for overseas transportation. The refunds will be made by the migrants during a longer period than that agreed to heretofore. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953; Het Parool, Amsterdam, 4 March 1953)

See also: 32-24; 32-58; 32-59; 32-60; 32-63; 32-67; 32-74; 32-75; 32-84.

CHILE

32-48 Through the intermediary of the correspondent of the International Catholic Migration Commission in Germany, 20 families, comprising 154 persons, left in September 1952 for Chile; another group of 20 families, comprising 112 persons left in January 1953. This resettlement project was set up by a German society which aids in resettlement abroad (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Siedlung im Ausland). The transportation was effected under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. These emigrant families will specialize in horticulture, especially fruit growing; each family is provided with 8 to 10 hectares of land, as well as with buildings and the necessary equipment. The price of land is reimbursable and is to be paid for in installments over a period of 42 years. The rest of the capital needed to operate the farms is loaned by the Federal German Government; this sum may be repaid within fifteen years. It is hoped to organize another group composed of 20 families to immigrate to Chile, included will be dairy farmers. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952 and February 1953)

32-49 In accordance with an agreement, 15 Italian families including 36 persons have submitted a request to join the heads of the family who are already working in Chile. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will provide free passage for the migrants' families. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1953)

See also: 32-20; 32-22; 32-58.

COLOMBIA

32-50 The Colombian ambassador to Italy has declared that the Colombian Government hopes to be able to arrange for the admission of 10,000 Italians during the next two years. Their immigration will form a part of a large-scale plan for the development of the fertile valley of Rio Magdalena. Along this valley a railroad is being constructed; it will be completed in 1956. The Government intends to grant the migrants land, tools and money as payment for their work in the development of the region. (El Siglo, Bogota, Colombia, 22 February 1953)

See also: 32-26.

COSTA RICA

32-51 The Government of Costa Rica has announced the creation of a national council for immigration. It will include representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Social Security, Agriculture and Industry, and it will study the problems related to immigration and the action to be taken to facilitate it. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 January 1953)

32-52 A group of seven farm families, comprising 44 persons, left Italy for Costa Rica. This is the third group of agricultural workers going to Costa Rica as part of an experimental colonization plan organized by "Societa Italiana di Colonizzazione Agricola", which has obtained an allocation of 10,000 hectares of fertile land from the Government of Costa Rica. The colonization plan provides that the farmers will receive ownership of the land in a short time. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 February 1953)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 32-78.

DENMARK

32-53 The agreement concluded on 30 June 1951 between Denmark and France on social security has been in effect since 1 October 1952. The main provision of this agreement concerns the application to French or Danish migrants of the legislation on social security in force in the respective countries. (Journal Officiel, Paris, 5 November 1952)

See also: 32-9; 32-78; 32-82.

EGYPT

See item: 32-13.

EIRE

See item: 32-78.

FINLAND

See item: 32-78; 32-82.

FRANCE

32-54 In 1952 the "Lutherische Weltbund" (World Lutheran Union) undertook the settlement of German peasants in France, particularly in the department of Landes. Eleven families, each with five or six children, already have been settled. The organization has put at the settlers' disposal all the materials, tools and animals which they need, including one horse, one cow, pigs, chickens, seeds and food provisions. The families have to repay the value of the help received either in money or in goods. Each farm is of about 11 hectares. The cost of settling one farm is about 8,000 marks and three to four months usually elapse before the families become self-supporting. The initiative has proven successful and during 1953, it is planned to settle 50 families. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, Germany, 27 December 1952)

32-55 To meet the needs of its vast construction programme, the French Government anticipates a considerable influx of foreign manpower. Hence the National Immigration Office has been made responsible for the placement in Northern France during February-March 1953, of some 3,000 Dutch workers. The work contracts offered are for one year; age limits are fixed at 18 to 45. A careful selection of workers will be made and the highest qualification required. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)

32-56 In accordance with recommendations made by the International Labour Office and with the agreements signed on 21 March 1951 and on 11 January 1952 by France and Italy, 260 Italians spent six months in French training centres for adults; after passing a final examination, the trainees will be employed in building construction. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale, Paris, 1 February 1953)

32-57 During a diplomatic meeting held in Rome, the French and Italian representatives expressed their satisfaction with the increasing number of Italian workers who entered France during 1952. This migration is contributing to the solution of the problems of housing and agricultural production. The increasing number of Italian migrants will permit the "Société immobilière franco-italienne" to carry out its plan for the construction of 10,000 houses; of these, 5,000 will be reserved for Italian workers, 5,000 for French families. The Ministers also studied the possibilities for the migration of Italian workers, particularly technicians, to the countries belonging to the "Union Français". (Sud-Ouest, Bordeaux, 28 February 1953)

See also: 32-24; 32-53; 32-58; 32-62; 32-78.

GERMANY

32-58 The prospects for the emigration of German workers and farmers are steadily improving. The Federal Government has concluded an agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration which enables Germany to participate in the negotiations with various immigration countries; it also enables German emigrants to travel for only 20 per cent of the travel cost. On this basis, for example, negotiations are going on with Paraguay concerning the settlement of the main part of the 60,000 Germans from Bessarabia, as well as with Bolivia concerning the immigration of 25,000 additional members of farm families. Similar, although more modest possibilities exist in Chile and in other South American countries. As regards the United States, Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa, there are only opportunities for individual immigration and settlement of German agricultural manpower. At the same time the possibility of the settlement of German farmers in France is developing; many farms are not developed there and the 60,000 Germans who have already immigrated have made a good start. (Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 17 December 1952)

32-59 In accordance with the official estimates, it may be foreseen that in the near future about 100,000 to 150,000 will emigrate overseas from Germany, mainly to the United States, Canada and Australia. The emigration to Australia is based on an agreement which was concluded during the summer of 1952 and will continue in force for five years. The State does not try to influence the movement of emigrants in a definite way, but leaves it to the individual's decision as to whether he should leave the country.

The Federal Emigration Office has as part of its programme the collection of information about the possibilities and conditions of emigration, and on the basis of this data 80 to 90 Emigration Advice Centres provide candidates for emigration with advice and information; this is being done in co-operation with voluntary agencies. The number of German emigrants who are willing to emigrate may be estimated at about 350,000 a year; generally they wish to emigrate with their families, and this was satisfied by the recent American immigration programme, while immigration to Canada in the recent years has caused some difficulties in this respect since in the majority of the cases the families had to remain in Germany. (Die Neue Zeitung, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, 24 December 1952)

32-60 In view of the increasing influx of refugees, the Federal Government has undertaken negotiations with Australia and Canada for the immigration of refugee farmers to these countries. (Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt, Germany, 30 January 1953)

See also: 32-11; 32-12; 32-22; 32-25; 32-31; 32-32; 32-42; 32-45; 32-48; 32-54; 32-78; 32-82; 32-86.

GREECE

See items: 32-19; 32-22

HUNGARY

See item: 32-78

INDIA

32-61 The West Bengal Government has received a sum of Rs. 2.7 crores (Rs. 2,700,000) from the Centre for Refugee Rehabilitation in three districts where the concentration of East Bengal refugees is highest. The money will be used for the payment of loans which are in arrears, to old East Bengal refugees and as housebuilding, business and agricultural loans for new arrivals. More than 5,000 new refugee families are expected to benefit from these loans. Legislation is now being proposed for the protection of East Bengal refugees obtaining Government loans for housebuilding and other purposes against realization of dues by private creditors. These provisions will be along the lines of the Refugee Debtors Act recently passed by Parliament in regard to refugees from West Pakistan. The Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal has stated that in spite of the many impediments that stand in the way of the Government in absorbing the recent influx of refugees from East Bengal, it had been able to tackle the problem to some extent, and it hoped to solve it within a reasonable period. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 13 and 28 January 1953)

See also: 32-85

IRAQ

See item: 32-63

ISRAEL

32-62 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced a new agreement with the Israeli Government to facilitate the movement of Jewish refugees from Europe to Israel. The agreement sets up two categories of Jewish refugees eligible for assistance: (i) those who left their country of citizenship in Europe on or after 1 January 1953 and arrived in France or Italy en route to Israel; and (ii) refugees whose establishment in Europe has been found impossible and who now wish to be moved to Israel for permanent resettlement. This agreement will cover the movement of 2,000 Jewish refugees to Israel and makes provision, if necessary, for a new agreement prior to the termination of the present one. The Israeli Government will name representatives to act on its behalf in Italy and France, and elsewhere as may be necessary, to arrange for the immigration of the refugees. Under the 1952 agreement, which became effective in August 1952 after Israel's joining ICEM, the Migration Committee assisted in the resettlement of 485 Jewish refugees in Israel. (ICEM PRESS RELEASE No. 5, 21 January 1953; New York Times, 22 January 1953; Tribune de Genève, Geneva, 22 January 1953)

32-63 During 1952, 13,000 persons left Israel for foreign lands while 23,375 entered the country. This surplus of about 10,000 for 1952 is in contrast with 1951 when the rate of immigration was 15,000 per month. In January 1953, net immigration was 701. The only possible large increase in population will come from the natural increase which in 1952 amounted to 35,000. Of the Israeli emigrants, 3,632 went to Canada and 25 per cent went to North Africa and Turkey. In general the immigration to Israel from western lands has only amounted to 2 per cent of the total of 708,277 persons who have

entered the State since its establishment, while 50 per cent were accounted for by immigration from Iraq, Rumania and Poland. (Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 17 February 1953)

32-64 A new village of 50 one-room concrete houses has been built for refugee Arabs who were uprooted by the Palestine war from their former homes within the borders of Israel. This is not the first settlement of its kind in Israel; during 1952, 370 Arab refugee families were settled at nine different places and other villages are planned. A proposed law now before the Parliament would offer Arab refugees either farmland or money as compensation for the property they have lost. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-65 The Research Seminar in Sociology of Israel has completed its first study on the absorption of immigrants in the country; it is continuing this research focusing attention on some specific problems which were found to be of greatest importance. The main emphasis will be placed on the processes by which immigrants learn and attain to cultural communication, particularly as influenced by the various types of immigrants. A full investigation will be made of the original leaders of the immigrants in their countries of origin, on changes in the structure of the leadership which took place as a result of the process of immigration, and the emergence of new types of leaders or of leaderless, disorganized communities, and the function of leaders in the integration of immigrants. (International Social Science Bulletin, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Vol. IV, No. 4, 1952)

ITALY

32-66 It is announced that from January to the end of November 1952, 152,661 Italians emigrated by sea; this is an increase of 12,008 over the same period of 1951. During the first eleven months of 1952, 52,271 Italians returned to Italy by sea; this is an increase of 10,900 over 1951. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 February 1953)

32-67 A refugee problem began in Italy in 1947 when destitute Italians started leaving Istrian and Dalmatian territories, which, in accordance with the peace conditions, were taken over by Yugoslavia. The number of these refugees totalled approximately 286,000 by the end of 1952. They were assisted by the Government in or outside camps. During the same period, 31,600 refugees emigrated to Canada, South America and Australia. At present 23,000 refugees still live in camps under very difficult conditions. A particularly good system of alleviating the plight of these refugees has been established by governmentally financed "refugee villages" in the neighbourhood of industrial centres which were able to provide employment. The Italian Government's plans to liquidate the problem within two years by incorporating the refugees who still live in 41 camps (out of 109 established in 1947) into the labour market. (Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Germany, 18 February 1953)

See also: 32-22; 32-27; 32-28; 32-31; 32-32; 32-35; 32-41; 32-49; 32-50; 32-52; 32-56; 32-57; 32-62; 32-78.

JAMAICA

See item: 32-15

JAPAN

See item: 32-43

JORDAN

See item: 32-13.

KENYA

See item: 32-40.

MADAGASCAR

32-68 A first group of 15 families, comprising 70 persons left Reunion for a settlement centre established in Madagascar. Twenty-five thousand hectares of land have been reserved for this settlement which is composed of 50 houses, church, school and club house. During a training period of two or three years the migrants will not receive a salary but an allowance which will double their purchasing power over the indigenous workers. After the training period each migrant will receive 50 hectares of land. The migrants were carefully selected and only couples under 30 years of age and with children were considered. (Bulletin d'information et de documentation professionnelles, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité sociale, Paris, 1 February 1953)

MEXICO

32-69 The Supreme Court has rendered a decision which maintains that the law prohibiting foreigners from exercising any technical and scientific professions is contrary to the Constitution inasmuch as the latter guarantees free exercise of any activity in the country. (El Espectador, Pomona, California, U.S.A., 2 January 1953)

See also: 32-90; 32-91; 32-92.

NETHERLANDS

32-70 The Netherlands Government has drafted a law which encourages a large proportion of young people seeking employment to emigrate. The normal increase of population presently is about 100,000 persons a year, and about half of them must be considered as a potential yearly addition to the labour market. Since candidates for emigration receive lengthy and costly training and schooling and are permitted to take with them considerable sums of money and other capital items, their departure means a loss of large sums of money to the Netherlands, and that other countries benefit from their work and initiative. (Industrie-Kurier, Duesseldorf, Germany, 13 January 1953)

32-71 The Ministry for Social Affairs and Public Health has announced that henceforth candidates for emigration will be given the opportunity of free instruction in government vocational training centres. The granting of permission to follow these courses will depend upon prior psychological and technical tests. The courses which last at least four months will include the following occupations: carpenters, masons, house painters, fitters, electricians, stone-cutters, turners and the other mechanical occupations. The minimum age is 18 years. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1953)

32-72 It has been decided that any Dutch who have been living continuously in foreign countries since 1 January 1948 will be allowed to transfer their money remaining in the Netherlands to their countries of present residence. (Agence économique et financière, Brussels, 28 January 1953)

32-73 Appeals addressed to the Emigration Commissioner of the Netherlands are reported as part of a general public demand for preferential treatment of would-be emigrants from the flood areas. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 7 February 1953)

32-74 The Netherlands Institute of Public Opinions has reported that 21 per cent of the 10,500,000 population of the Netherlands would like to emigrate. The proportion has been steadily declining since 1947 when it was 32 per cent. Canada is given first preference for immigration, followed by Australia, the United States and the Union of South Africa. (New York Times, 15 February 1953)

32-75 Because of increased immigration to Canada, additional ships have been pressed into service to transport Dutch emigrants. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 10 January 1953; De Tijd, Amsterdam, 4 February 1953)

See also: 32-22; 32-31; 32-32; 32-37; 32-55; 32-78; 32-87; 32-93.

NEW ZEALAND

32-76 The nomination scheme for married immigrants to New Zealand from the United Kingdom is being widened to include all classes of skilled and essential workers. Applications from farm workers and building tradesmen, to whom the scheme was limited, have declined, and the backlog of selected migrants is being rapidly overtaken. This makes possible the extension of the scheme to other workers, provided they are assured of work and that their nominators can guarantee them accommodations. (The Times, London, 25 February 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 25 February 1953)

NORTHERN RHODESIA

32-77 During the last three months of 1952, immigration to Northern Rhodesia showed a monthly average of 675, with a preponderance of South African-born over British-born (964 to 762). (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 30 December 1952)

See also: 32-40.

NORWAY

32-78 Official statistics published by the Norwegian press indicate that about 16,000 foreigners are working in Norway. Of these, there are 5,700 Swedish; 5,400 Danish; 900 Germans; 840 Poles; 465 English; 450 Finns; 360 North Americans; 355 Dutch; 320 Czechs; 170 Rumanians; 120 French; 120 Irish; 115 from the Balkans; 115 Yugoslavs; 105 Swiss; 95 Italians; 93 Hungarians; 85 Canadians; 75 Austrians. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1953)

See also: 32-9; 32-12; 32-82.

PARAGUAY

32-79 The Government has reported that preference is being given to migrant farmers desiring to settle in Paraguay and to industrialists intending to set up new industries in that country and have the financial means to do so. The Department of Lands and Colonization in Asuncion is the competent authority to issue immigration permits preferably through the intermediary of someone residing in Paraguay. Immigrants can arrange for the entry, duty free, of their furniture and personal effects and the equipment and machinery to be used in their own enterprises. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952)

See also: 32-20; 32-58.

POLAND

See items: 32-63; 32-78.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

See item: 32-40.

REUNION

See item: 32-68.

RUMANIA

See items: 32-63; 32-78.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

32-80 In order to reduce the rate of immigration to manageable proportions, geographical quotas were introduced in May 1952. By October, the intake had been brought down to the lowest level since the post-war migration flood started in mid-1946. In October the net immigration was 674. In the first four months of 1952, before quotas came into force, the net immigration rate was 1,206 per month; in the next six months, it averaged 998. The European population has been almost doubled in the past seven years, and has resulted in placing a heavy burden on the administration in providing the basic essentials for normal living - homes, hospitals, schools, water and electricity, sanitation, public transport. Competition in securing the limited supplies of all items has been a contributory factor in raising the cost-of-living index to almost twice the 1939 level. Immigration control is, therefore, necessary, not only to secure more orderly development, but also to fight inflation. The quota system has the additional merit that it provides an effective control on European migration within Africa and to migration between African countries. At one stage nearly two-thirds of the immigrants were coming from the Union of South Africa, whereas now that proportion is only 40 per cent, and the number of migrants from the United Kingdom is greater (the proportion being three to two) than from South Africa. (New Commonwealth, London, 5 January 1953)

See also: 32-40.

SPAIN

See item: 32-28.

SWEDEN

32-81 There is a lack of farm workers in Sweden, particularly because of the movement of young people from rural to urban areas. In view of the fact that the experiences with many refugees who have arrived in the country since 1933 have proved to be generally good, the Swedish Government has considered issuing a law which will enable a larger number of European manpower to immigrate to the country. (Volksrecht, Zurich, Switzerland, 9 January 1953)

32-82 The number of foreigners in Sweden on 1 January 1953 totalled approximately 230,000; this compared with 280,000 during the summer of 1952, which was an all-time high. Foreigners with working permits numbered 119,000 (72,000 men, 47,000 women) or 7,000 less than 1 October 1952. Of these, 52,000 were employed in industry, 24,000 in mining, 13,000 in hotels and restaurants, 11,000 as domestics, 8,000 in agriculture and forestry, and 6,200 in the merchant marine. Finns comprised the largest group, or 33,700; next were 21,800 Danes, 18,000 Germans and 13,350 Norwegians. Swedish citizenship was granted in 1952 to 6,253 persons, as compared with 4,485 in 1951. (News from Sweden, Release No. 551, ~~xxFebruaryxx1953~~ 4 February 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-78.

SWITZERLAND

32-83 There are still about 10,000 refugees remaining in Switzerland; of these 889 are interned and 250 are aged, sick or invalid; the remainder are able to work and earn their subsistence. (Schweiz. Republ. Blaetter, Rapperswil, Switzerland, 17 January 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-78

SYRIA

See item: 32-13.

TRIESTE

32-84 The General Director of the International Social Service has reported that only a "hard core" of about 3,000 refugees is sheltered in camps in Trieste as compared with 5,000 in the autumn of 1951. This group was reduced by emigration, mainly to Canada, Australia and Latin America during 1952. (New York Times, 13 January 1953)

See also: 32-42.

TRINADAD

See item: 32-16.

TURKEY

See item: 32-63.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

32-85 The South African Government has announced that immigration from India would be placed on a quota system during the summer of 1953 and made retroactive. This will end a concession agreed to in 1914 which permitted unlimited numbers of Indian women and children to enter the country; this provided for reuniting Indian immigrant families and served to reduce inter-racial marriages. To enforce the law and control illegal immigration, the Ministry of the Interior is speeding up the national registration of Indians. The joint Secretary of the South African Indian League said that the decision of the Government would be protested. He added that during the last twenty-five years only 640 Indian wives and children had entered the Union annually and that this figure was insignificant when compared with the thousands of European immigrants. (New York Times, 11 February 1953)

32-86 The 188 young people brought from Westfalia, Lower Saxony and Bavaria to learn mining in the South African gold mines have successfully learned their trades. With but a few exceptions, they have qualified in 18 months for their new profession, and have even been able to save some of their earnings. They must remain for three years but the majority intend to spend ten to fifteen years in Africa. A new mission has been sent from Johanesburg to Germany and some neighbouring states to negotiate for the migration of more persons for employment in these mines. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt, Germany, 17 February 1953)

32-87 The Union of South Africa has agreed to expedite the admission of immigrants from areas in the Netherlands which were struck by the great winter floods. Suth immigrants can now obtain provisional entry permits and can apply for their permanent visas after their arrival in the Union. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 12 February 1953)

See also: 32-58; 32-77; 32-80

UNITED KINGDOM

32-88 The Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster General has stated that the present emigration rate to the Dominions of 70,000 a year is not keeping pace with economic and political needs. He added that over the next twenty years the total emigration to the Dominions should never fall below 250,000 a year and that not less than 150,000 of these should be from Britain. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 20 January 1953; News Chronicle, London, 20 January 1953)

See also: 32-31; 32-32; 32-33; 32-34; 32-35; 32-36; 32-37; 32-47; 32-76; 32-77; 32-78; 32-80.

UNITED STATES

32-89 In his message to the Congress on 2 February 1953 the President indicated that he considered that the present immigration legislation contains injustices and that it is discriminatory. He requested the Congress to review this legislation and to enact a statute which would safeguard national interests and be faithful to American ideas of freedom and fairness. (New York Times, 3 February 1953; Interpreter Releases, Common Council for American Unity, 3 February 1953)

32-90 In a report to the United Nations for publication in the "Yearbook on Human Rights", the United States indicated that the 1951 agreement with Mexico for the importation of agricultural workers, contained a clause barring discrimination against Mexican workers because of their nationality or ancestry. Another provision regarding wages provides that the employer should pay such workers at the contracted rate or at a rate not less than that prevailing in the area for similar work of domestic agricultural workers, whichever is greater. The United States Government agreed to exercise vigilance and influence to the end that Mexican workers might enjoy impartially and expeditiously the rights granted by the laws of the United States. The standard work contract contained

clauses requiring the provision for the Mexican workers of hygienic lodgings, adequate to the climate conditions of the area and not inferior to those ordinarily furnished to domestic workers in the area. The contract contained standard clauses relating to provision of medical care and personal injury compensation, methods of wage payment, and wage standards. (The Department of State Bulletin, United States Department of State, 2 February 1953)

32-91 The Labor Department has reported that 197,000 Mexican laborers were brought into the United States legally in 1952 to aid in harvesting the farm crops. The Department also indicated that it had transported back to Mexico, by plane and train, more than 91,000 "wetbacks" who entered the country illegally to work on farms. The report urged continuance and expansion of programmes for improving working conditions for migrant workers; it recommended also the continuance of the law providing joint action by the two countries for the legal admission of Mexican workers to help supplement the domestic farm labour force during the crop season. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-92 The Mexican Government has announced that it was setting up four registration centers for farm workers wishing to sign up for work in the United States. They will be at Guadalajara, Durango, Chihuahua and Irapuato and will operate until 1 April 1953. It has been announced that the United States has asked for about 79,000 farm workers to aid in spring crops. Approximately 250,000 Mexican farm workers are expected to be contracted during 1953, about the same number as in 1952. (New York Times, 12 February 1953)

32-93 A Bill was introduced in the Congress on 12 February 1953, to admit 25,000 Dutch farmers who are victims of the recent floods, and are close relatives of Americans of Dutch descent. (New York Times, 13 February 1953)

See also: 32-12; 32-29; 32-33; 32-58; 32-59; 32-74; 32-78.

VENEZUELA

See items: 32-20; 32-22

YUGOSLAVIA

See items: 32-37; 32-78